

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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House of Commons that measures should be taken to open negotiations with the government in Washington for the suppression of the slave trade in the Southern States.

The London Times confesses that General Grant's operations on the Mississippi, so far as reported in Europe, were "substantial" victories, and that he had been "remarkably successful." Even if repulsed at Vicksburg in the end it would be a "disastrous but not inglorious" termination of the campaign.

The American ship Kate Dyer arrived at Antwerp on the 2d inst. She had been captured by a rebel privateer, and released on giving bonds of \$40,000. The Kate Dyer belongs to Portland, Me. She is a vessel of twelve hundred and seventy-eight tons burden, and is commanded by Captain A. Dyer.

The new steamer Southerner had been searched by British officials, being suspected as a rebel privateer; but nothing was found on board to warrant her seizure.

The reports from Vienna relative to the action of Austria towards Russia on the Polish question are conflicting—one telegram stating that the government did not join England and France in their recent proposition, and another affirming that it did.

It was reported that Napoleon contemplated extensive measures of reform for France, particularly with reference to the freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

A large amount of government securities, chiefly Polish, had been stolen from the Bank of Warsaw. The Liverpool cotton market was dull during the week, with a decline of one-fourth of a penny for American and from one-fourth to one-half of a penny for other descriptions on the 11th of June. On the 12th instant the market closed quiet, with prices unchanged. Breadstuffs had a downward tendency, and provisions were flat on the 12th of June. Consols closed at 92½ on the 12th instant.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The ship Ontario, Captain Homer, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing seven hundred and fifty-three passengers, of which four hundred and ninety-one are males and two hundred and sixty-two females, mostly Irish. Three deaths occurred on board during the passage, viz:—May 29, Fowry Dantes, an infant of John and Betsy Kempf, aged seven months; June 1, James Kelly, native of Ireland, aged fifty-two years; June 11, Patrick Moan, a native of Ireland, aged sixty years.

About one thousand of the longshoremen, who struck for higher wages, have returned to work; but the remainder of them still hold out, and express themselves determined not to yield on any account whatever. In the meantime shipowners have induced the crews of their vessels to load and unload the cargoes, and deserters are still being employed on the government vessels.

Most of the Central Railroad laborers have resumed work. On Thursday morning they marched to the residence of Hon. Erastus Corning, in Albany, where a committee from their ranks waited upon him and made their demands known. After hearing what they had to say, Mr. Corning told them to resume work without delay, saying that, at the proper time, he would inform them, through their respective foremen, what course of action the company had determined on in regard to their claims.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Arthur Carr, a seaman, was tried and convicted on an indictment charging him with having stolen a United States Treasury note of the value of \$100 from James H. Smith, on the 13th inst. Edward Ford pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree on an indictment which charged him with attempting to utter a counterfeit five dollar bill on the bank of Coxsack, N. Y. The prisoner tendered the note in payment for a glass of soda water and a cigar at Julius Kriebel's store, 440 Pearl street, on the 12th inst., and when informed of the character of the bill he ran away. Both prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Mrs. Catherine McCoy has been sentenced to be hanged, for child murder, in St. Louis, on the 24th of July.

The President has exemplified his sentiments in relation to slavery with another anecdote. In a conversation with ex-Governor King, of Missouri, he said, if he met a rattlesnake in his path, and he had a stick in his hand, his first impulse would be to kill it; but if he found one in the bed between his children, he would pursue a different course; for by killing the snake he might injure the children. Therefore he would take a more gentle way to get the snake out before he killed it. The same with slavery; he was satisfied that immediate emancipation would be detrimental to the interests of the States.

One of the leading men in Canadian politics writes as follows:—"While we have no militia, England will not interfere with the Americans, for she would fear to lose her finest colony; but a strong militia here would bring intervention and war."

The Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Telegraph has been suppressed by military authority. It was an abolition organ.

The three brigades under Gen. Herron, which went to Vicksburg to reinforce Gen. Grant, were commanded by Gen. Orme, Gen. Vandever and Gen. Ewing. They were composed of the Ninth and Twentieth Wisconsin, the Ninety-seventh Illinois, the Nineteenth Iowa, and the Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh Kansas regiments.

A letter was received by the Ohio Democratic State Convention from Gen. George B. McClellan, in which he says:—"Under no consideration can I permit the use of my name before the Convention as a candidate for Governor."

The Legislature of the new State of West Virginia will be composed of twenty Senators and fifty-two members of the House. The first Legislature will not probably be full, on account of the troubles in the border counties preventing the holding of elections. Forty members of the House and eighteen Senators are, however, known to have been elected.

Two notorious bushwhackers, named Samuel Dale and Aquilas Standford, were shot under the sentence of a court martial, in Clark county, Missouri, last week.

The stock market was irregular yesterday, but prices were generally lower. Gold fell to 148. Exchange was 148 1/2. Money was in active demand, but there was no severe stringency.

Cotton sold yesterday to the extent of 1,200 bales on a basis of 55c. a yard, for middling. Flour, wheat, corn, oats and rye were a trifle cheaper and in less request, particularly for export. There were more doing in the principal kinds of provisions and whiskeys, without any remarkable change in prices. A very moderate premium was reported in groceries, fruit, fish, metals, hops, madder, spices, whalebone, and naval stores, at about previous quotations. Hay, hides, leather, oils, and tallow were in fair demand. The freight market was more animated. The public sale of boots and shoes was very well attended, and resulted even more satisfactorily than had been anticipated, as the catalogue was attractive, and the competition among buyers quite brisk.

The demand for dry goods has been more active during the week, in part speculative, and mainly for domestic woolsens and cottons, in the prices of the latter of which there has been a slight advance. Some Western buyers have been making fresh purchases of reasonable goods, having already nearly exhausted their supplies. Holders have not been offering their supplies freely, even in view of the reaction and fall in gold towards the close. The business in foreign fabrics has been on a restricted scale, having been mainly confined to the execution of small orders for very desirable and scarce styles of dress goods, as well as of heavy linens and woolsens, which command remunerative prices. The total imports of foreign goods during the week were to the value of \$177,709, consisting of \$498,026 direct for consumption, and \$231,652 warehoused.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Bohemian, from Londonderry on the 13th of June, passed Cape Race yesterday on her voyage to Quebec. She was boarded by our news yacht and a summary of her adventures—which are five days later—telegraphed from Newfoundland, is published in the Herald today.

Mr. Cunningham, M. P., suggested to the Eng-

## The Campaign Around Washington.—

## The Manifest Designs of the Enemy.

From the numerous despatches which we publish this morning in reference to the movements of the rebel forces in Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Shenandoah valley and in the country between the eastern bank of the Blue Ridge and the old battle ground of Manassas, it would appear, first, that although the enemy have fallen back from Chambersburg, their forces are increasing in the northern neck of Maryland, from Hagerstown westward to Cumberland, along the line of the Potomac; and, secondly, that from the sharp collisions between the cavalry of General Pleasanton and the scouting horsemen of the rebels, General Lee, with the main body of his army, is probably lying under the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, watching his opportunity for another descent upon Bull Run.

Had he entertained any design of pushing forward to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, instead of sending a detachment of two or three thousand troops to Chambersburg to give the alarm, he would have hurried forward the whole column of twenty or thirty thousand men under General Ewell to the Susquehanna, without stopping at any point longer than necessary to rest his troops, from day to day, after crossing the Potomac. A movement of this sort could hardly have been arrested in time to save Harrisburg; but what would have been gained by the enemy with the occupation of that city? Nothing. Lee was playing for a great prize. His demonstrations along the Pennsylvania border had for their main object the division of our Army of the Potomac, and his game with the division of this army was simply to cut it up in detail, and then to march upon Washington. He has left Richmond, as it appears from the testimony of eye witnesses, with only a handful of troops to guard it; he has taken the risks of losing the rebel capital and of having his own army cut off from its base of supplies and its lines of retreat; in a word, he has risked everything for the bold and daring enterprise of the capture of Washington. And wherefore? Because the capture of Washington, though it would arouse the North en masse, would, in all probability, secure the recognition of the so-called Confederate States as an independent power by England and France, even if Richmond should simultaneously fall into our possession.

We have no evidence of a larger force of the enemy along the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania than twenty or thirty thousand men. The remainder of Lee's army, a body, we dare say, of at least eighty thousand men, remains to be accounted for. Where is this immense force? Doubtless within striking distance of the army of General Hooker, and fully apprised of all his movements. He has one invaluable safeguard against a surprise in the splendid cavalry corps of General Pleasanton; but still we say, let General Hooker beware of dividing his forces to circumvent the enemy, or he may become more unfortunately entangled in the meshes of Lee than he was in the wilderness on the south side of the Rappahannock. The country has no desire for another haphazard engagement with the enemy, when, by holding the Army of the Potomac well in hand, and bringing the militia reserves of the North to the border front and to the defenses of Washington, sure work can be made of this daring rebel army of Virginia.

Let General Hooker be sure he is right before he leaves a strong position, for offensive or defensive purposes, to advance in broken columns to hunt up the invisible army of Lee. Let fifty thousand fresh troops, with all the contrabands that can be mustered, be thrown into the defenses of Washington, and let the veteran soldiers of Helmuth, under his experienced guidance, be detailed to the Richmond peninsula, and then let the army of General Hooker, if necessary, cross into the Shenandoah valley after the retreating columns of Lee, and the Virginia campaign will be made as sure as that against Vicksburg.

We would of all things impress these paramount considerations upon the administration, namely:—that the object of this Northern advance of Gen. Lee is Washington; that all his other alleged or supposed designs are mere deceptions, and that so long as the brave legions of the Army of the Potomac are held firmly together the safety of Washington and the defeat of Lee's army are inevitable, with or without another great battle.

## ABE LINCOLN'S LETTER ON VALLANDIGHAM'S ARREST.

This famous, jocular and interesting epistle would have produced a most amusing effect in these regions had it not been for the rascally raid of the rebels into Pennsylvania. In their flight over this raid very few of the radical papers have noticed the President's letter at all. Poor Greeley, who seems to be reposing in conscious security behind his nine hundred thousand men, devotes considerable attention to the subject, however, and thinks the letter a good defence of the right of the President to arrest and exile any man for his opinions, without an overt act of treason, during a time of civil war. Well, we take the world as it comes and governments as we find them. If poor Greeley is satisfied we have nothing to say against it. But if the President can exile, he can also hang or shoot anybody whose opinions are distasteful to him. There is always a certain stage in the history of every commonwealth when this doctrine is promulgated. It was practised in Rome under Sylla, Caesar and Augustus; in England under Cromwell; in France under Napoleon and Robespierre, and perhaps there is no reason why it should not be practised here under the present and next administrations. We must accept history, ancient and modern, as it is manufactured for us by the fates. In 1865 a democratic President may take the conduct of the administration as a precedent, and exile, hang or shoot all the abolitionists, beginning with those persons who declared the constitution to be "a covenant with death and a bond with Hell," and the editor of that paper which called the Star Spangled Banner of the Union "a flouting lie." Greeley and Garrison will then be obliged to doff their neckcloths and put on the halter, or to submit to be driven out of the country. That is the fine dish they are cooking and spicing for themselves. But if they are content so are we. It is a very poor rule which will not work both ways.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S GREAT REPORT.—Why do not the authorities at Washington publish General McClellan's report? They have published the attacks upon his military reputation emanating from the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Why do they not in justice publish his reply? The people have a right to see both sides of the question.

## Presidential Movements.—Secretary Chase in the Field.

While President Lincoln is diligently engaged in suppressing the rebellion, working night and day, losing his sleep, forgetting his joyous jokes, imperiling his precious health, and writing long letters in explanation of the constitution, some of his Secretaries are very busy making arrangements for the next political convention, and laying pipe in every direction for the next Presidency. We learn from a well informed correspondent in the Treasury Department that Secretary Chase is particularly active just at present. Our correspondent is in the Treasury Building—north-east corner, up two and a half pairs of stairs, turn to the right, then to the left, and then to the right again—and in a position to overhear and overhear everything that happens in that vicinity. His letter, which we do not publish in another column, contains many curious and interesting revelations.

It seems that when Mr. Chase wishes to consult visitors from New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore upon his Presidential prospects he takes them into his carriage and drives them about the suburbs of the city, under pretence of showing them the fortifications, or receives them late at night in secret apartments of his private residence. During these mysterious interviews the Secretary has recently been very confidential. He is sanguine of securing the next nomination of the republican party, and is equally certain—though we are not—that he will be triumphantly elected. At the same time he admits that it will require a great deal of work and a great deal of money to accomplish these results; but for this he says that he is abundantly prepared. Mr. Chase asserts also that he is not responsible in any degree for the military blunders of the administration, and is not sanguine of military success. This we think decidedly cool, in the face of the fact that Chase has hitherto controlled Stanton, and is the official who held back McDowell, removed McClellan, urged Hooker's appointment, and is thus the cause of all our disasters. Mr. Chase further declares that he has the proud consciousness of having provided for all legitimate demands upon the Treasury—including, we presume, his campaign expenses—and that he will never consent to peace upon the basis of separation and the acknowledgment of the Southern confederacy. If this is to be his platform we do not understand how he can secure the nomination from his abolition friends, who have been using him as a tool to divide the Union, and who are almost all in favor of separation from slaveholders. Undoubtedly, however, this war platform will please the government contractors, who know upon which side their bread is buttered, and act upon the principle of no fighting no profits.

It strikes us that Secretary Chase, by thus putting himself first in the field, is stealing a march upon Seward, just as Lee stole a march upon Hooker, to say nothing of his base ingratitude in setting himself against President Lincoln, who will be a candidate for re-election. Seward does not attend to his own business enough. He leaves it to Thurlow Weed, who since his shoddy operations, has been getting rich and lazy, and is not as wide awake as he used to be in political manoeuvring. We understand upon excellent authority that Secretary Stanton has at last separated from Chase, and is going to support Lincoln in the coming election. Welles, Bates and the other Secretaries will probably adopt the same wise course, with the expectation of retaining their seats in the Cabinet for another term. However this may be, we are quite certain that Stanton will set them the example. We therefore postpone his removal for the present, and he may be Secretary of War for a few months longer. Let him understand, however, that he is upon his good behavior. We cannot prevent him from making military blunders—such as telegraphing that Hooker would recross the river in a few days after his repulse at Chancellorsville—but he must make no political blunders; for those we never forget nor forgive. As for General Butler, who wants Stanton's place, he had better go on with his fight with Fremont and the Lowell train builder, and let Stanton alone. We like such little scurrilous as these, and Butler is just the man for them. By his support of President Lincoln Stanton has induced us to consent to his retention in office, and we will not have him disturbed either by Chase, Butler or any outsider. Gratitude is too rare a virtue to go unrewarded so long as we have any power and authority.

## A VERY PROPER ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO AN IMPERTINENT DEMAND.—The following correspondence is rich:—

NEW YORK, June 16, 1863.  
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—In the present emergency, will you allow Major General Fremont and Sigel to issue a call for volunteers to march at once to the defence of Pennsylvania and the nation?  
FREDERICK KAPP,  
SIGELMUND KAUFMANN,  
CHARLES KESSELMAN.  
ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1863.  
TO FREDERICK KAPP AND OTHERS.—The Government of New York proposes to send us troops, and if he wishes the assistance of General Fremont and General Sigel, one or both, he can have it. If he does not wish them, it would be a waste of time for us to set them at work in dependency of him.  
A. LINCOLN.  
The answer of the President to the demand of Messrs. Kapp, Kaufmann and Kesselman is exactly what it ought to be. Troops can only be organized in two ways, either directly under the authority of the federal government or through the Governors of States. To permit Fremont, Sigel, Butler, or any other irresponsible individuals, under the pressure of political influence, to raise troops on their own account, would be indeed to "breed confusion," and perhaps lead to something worse. If the President yielded to this proposition, every other man would have an equal right to ask permission to raise an army and to lead it on his own hook. Could anything but anarchy be expected to spring out of such proceedings? The President has therefore given a very proper answer to the request of the three German politicians, and had he been more firm and decisive on similar questions in times past it would have been better for himself and the country at large.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROMISED VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.—President Lincoln has promised to join the Union Leagues of Philadelphia in their celebration of the Fourth of July. Should he do so, we shall doubtless have an interesting speech from him on national affairs. But, as "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," there is no telling what may happen in the interval to the Fourth of July. We hope, however, that by that day the rebels will be driven off from the neighborhood of Washington and the Northern borders, never more to return, and that President Lincoln will be at perfect liberty to come on, not only for a day among the Philadelphians, but for two or three days in New York.

## STANTON AND HALLKOR'S MILITARY STRATEGY.—

The New York Times yesterday drew a terrible picture of the failure of the war, whose climax is that "after two years, with every advantage on our side in men, money and material, with our ports open, our trade flourishing, our credit good, our people pertinacious and determined beyond example, we find the enemy threatening our own territory with an army equal if not superior to our own, and within a day's march of Washington. We have no better protection against invasion than a levy en masse and a tumultuous rush to the field of half armed civilians—undrilled, unaccustomed and unorganized."

Whose fault is that? The Times says it is the plan of raising troops by States and by the volunteer system, instead of by draft, and permitting the Governors to appoint the officers instead of the President. This system, however, is that prescribed in the constitution, and which worked very well in the Mexican war, and in all our wars, and would have worked well now, too, if it were not for the strategy of the twin Napoleons, Halleck and Stanton, directing campaigns from Washington. The troops have fought well, and so have the regimental officers who have led them. Armies of volunteers are surely better than armies of conscripts; and so numerous were the volunteers who offered that Stanton and Senator Wilson stopped enlistments, saying they had too many men. A million and a quarter of troops have been raised—amply sufficient for the purpose of crushing the rebellion if there were any capacity or even common sense at Washington.

The source of the failure is not in the subordinate officers who are appointed by the Governors—the highest being a colonel—but rather in the superior officers, appointed by the President, by the advice of the General-in-Chief and the Secretary of War. No Governor of a State appointed Burnside or Hooker. And what guarantee is there that a President would appoint better regimental officers than a Governor, who is more likely to be acquainted with the character and capacity of the men of his own State than the Chief Magistrate?

But it is not the want even of good commanding generals that has prevented success. We had an excellent general leading the Army of the Potomac, and he was so interfered with by the imbeciles at Washington that his campaign was ruined. The first great blunder committed was that of yielding to the intrigues of the radicals. The military authorities at the federal capital, scared by the raid of Stonewall Jackson down the Shenandoah valley, prevented the army of McDowell effecting a junction with McClellan on the peninsula before Richmond. The second blunder of the same imbeciles, influenced by the same malignants, consisted in not reinforcing McClellan at Harrison's Landing after the disastrous seven days' battles, instead of ordering him to retreat. From these two radical errors have followed all the other misfortunes, including the defeat of Pope's army, the knocking of Burnside's head against the wall at Fredericksburg, the overthrow of Hooker at Chancellorsville, the recent turning of his flank by Lee, and the present invasion of Western Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

THE KIMBALL MONEY CASE.—In addition to the letters which we have already published in regard to the disposition of the funds raised on behalf of Lieutenant Colonel Kimball, we have received the following straightforward note from Mr. Allen Conrey, the Treasurer of the Kimball Committee:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1863.  
In my former communication to you I thought I had clearly stated what had been done with the money I had received as Treasurer of the Kimball Committee. I must reiterate what I before stated, that the money was not raised for the benefit of Mrs. Kimball, but solely for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the treatment of the proper reception and internment of the remains of Colonel Kimball. If, sir, your contribution of \$10 was intended for the benefit of the widow, I received it under a misapprehension, as I was not authorized to accept any funds for that purpose, and therefore respectfully decline that amount to you.  
In your article of the 16th day you say that the expenses of the Kimball Committee would have been willingly defrayed by themselves. Permit me to reply that the Kimball Committee consisted of the General and his wife, and those who had been honorably discharged from the service, by reason of their wounds, and they were entirely destitute of funds to bear and defray the expenses. I regret to be compelled to allude to this subject again, but my respect for the memory of my deceased friend, and my own character, demand that I should not be misunderstood in any of my doings in the matter. Respectfully, yours,  
ALLEN CONREY.

In this transaction Mr. Conrey has acted like an honorable man. He received money "under a misapprehension," and not being able to use it for the purposes for which the contribution was designed, he immediately returns it as soon as his misapprehension is explained to him. There can consequently be no misunderstanding of his course in this matter. Mrs. Kimball, in her letter to us, says that she does not need the money; and as we intended it for her benefit and that of poor Kimball's family, the affair is ended as far as we are concerned